



BOROUGH
OF



PONTFRACT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1957

B O R O U G H
O F
P O N T E F R A C T .

A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F T H E
M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H
F O R T H E Y E A R
1957.

B Y
J. F. FRASER,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Pontefract.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

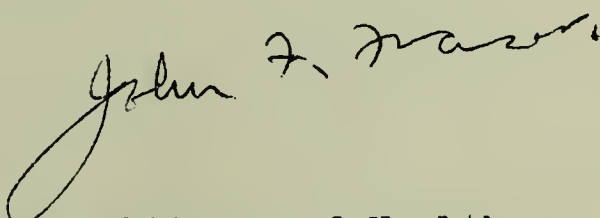
I have the honour to present for your information
and consideration a Report on the Health and Health
Services of the Borough during the year 1957.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough,
Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies,
is complementary to this Report.

For your information certain details of the personal
health services administered by the County Council are
included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John F. Mason". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

Medical Officer of Health.

PONTEFRACT BOROUGH.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1957.

Chairman: Ald. B. Wood.
Vice-Chairman: Cr. G.E. Poppleton. (Mayor)

Ald. J. Blackburn, O.B.E.

Ald. T.W. Hill.

Ald. J. Rhodes.

Cr. R. Cunningham.

Cr. A.S. Dobson.

Cr. C. Dyer.

Cr. J.H. Masterman.

Cr. Mrs. V. Pritchard.

Cr. J. Walton.

Cr. H. Sherwood.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST
BY
JOHN BURNET
OF
GLASGOW
IN
SCOTLAND
BY
JAMES BURNET
OF
GLASGOW
IN
SCOTLAND
BY
JAMES BURNET
OF
GLASGOW
IN
SCOTLAND

P A R T O N E
STATISTICS A N D S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S.

Area of the Borough: 4,865 acres.

Registrar-General's estimate of civilian population: 24,620.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1957) according to
rate books: 7,386.

Rateable value: 1957 - £242,297.

Sum represented by penny rate: 1957 - £965.

VITAL STATISTICS. (Registrar-General's - Registered during the year)

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1956.

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	257 (219)	222 (254)	479 (473)
Illegitimate	<u>15 (8)</u>	<u>15 (9)</u>	<u>30 (17)</u>
Total	<u>272 (227)</u>	<u>237 (263)</u>	<u>509 (490)</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 20.7 (20.0).

Percentage of illegitimate births 5.89 (3.47).

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	11 (7)	9 (2)	20 (9)
Illegitimate.	<u>- (-)</u>	<u>- (-)</u>	<u>- (-)</u>
Total.	<u>11 (7)</u>	<u>9 (2)</u>	<u>20 (9)</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 37.8 (18.0)

Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 0.81. (0.35)

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All age Groups.	135 (121)	105 (105)	240 (226)
<u>Infants under 1 yr.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	4 (6)	3 (3)	7 (9)
Illegitimate	<u>- (-)</u>	<u>- (-)</u>	<u>- (-)</u>
	<u>4 (6)</u>	<u>3 (3)</u>	<u>7 (9)</u>

Maternal Deaths. Nil (one)

Death Rates.

General rate per 1,000 population	9.7 (9.2)
All infants per 1,000 live births	13.8 (18.4)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.6 (19.0)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil. (Nil)
Maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births	Nil. (2.00)

The principal causes of death are set out in the following table.

T A B L E I.

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	1	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2	6
" " Lung Bronchus	13	2	15
" " Breast	-	2	2
" " Uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	16	8	24
Leukaemia & Aleukaemia	-	2	2
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	18	22	40
Coronary disease, Angina	25	15	40
Hypertension with heart disease	2	5	7
Other Heart disease	11	17	28
" Circulatory disease	1	4	5
Influenza	5	1	6
Pneumonia.	6	3	9
Bronchitis.	9	2	11
Other diseases of respiratory System	2	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	7	7	14
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	4	-	4
Suicide	3	2	5
Homicide & operations of War	1	4	5
TOTALS:-	135	105	240

The local death rate during the past 13 years is shown in the following Table:-

<u>Years.</u>	<u>Death Rate.</u>
1945 - 1947	10.0
1948 - 1950	10.9
1951	10.5
1952	14.7
1953	16.2
1954	10.5
1955	9.2
1956	9.2
1957	9.7

Infant Mortality

The following table gives causes of infant deaths during the year 1957 classified into age groups:-

T A B L E I I.

Cause of Death.	Age Groups.							All ages under 1 yr.		
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mth	3-6 mth	6-9 mth	9-12 mths	M.	F.	Tot.
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prematurity.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Atelectasis.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Heart Disease.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS:-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	7

COMPARISON OF PONTEFRACT VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING AREAS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY, AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Ponte- fract Borough	Aggregate West Rid- ing Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County.	England & Wales (Pro visional figures).
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	20.7	16.1.	16.6	16.1
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population) All Causes.	9.7	12.4	11.7	11.5
Infective & Para.Dis. Excl. Tub. but incl. syph. and other V.D.	0.04	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	0.12.	0.08	0.08	0.09
Tuberculosis Other.	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis All forms.	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.11
Cancer.	2.11	1.99	1.87	2.09
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	1.62	2.15	1.95	*
Heart & Circulatory.	3.25	4.61	4.30	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.14	1.46	1.37	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	Nil	0.41	0.51	0.47
Infant Mortality	13.8	25.4	26.4	23.0
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	37.8	23.5	23.9	22.4

* Figures not available.

P A R T T W O.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIVE AND OTHER DISEASES

The following Table gives details of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis).

T A B L E I V.

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ Jun.	Jul/ Sep.	Oct/ Dec.	Tot.	Deaths.	No of cases admitted to Hosp.
Chicken Pox.	24	41	1	4	70	-	2
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	2	16	18	-	7
Whooping Cough.	11	3	-	-	14	-	1
Measles.	260	318	77	-	655	-	20
Dysentery.	18	-	11	25	54	-	39
Meningococcal Infection.	3	-	-	1	4	1	4
Pneumonia.	1	3	5	2	11	2	-
Food Poisoning.	1	-	-	10	11	1	7
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
TOTALS:-	319	365	96	59	839	4	80

Diptheria.

No case of diptheria occurred during the year.

Immunisation.

180 children under the age of 5 years and 154 over the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against the disease. In addition, 44 children received a reinforcing injection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of tuberculous persons.

T A B L E V.

Number of Cases in Register:	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Total in Register.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At the commencement of 1957.	106	87	19	24	236
Notified for the first time during 1957	11	7	-	1	19
Transfers - Inward.	1	3	1	-	5
Removed from Register	6	11	-	3	20
At the end of 1957.	112	86	20	22	240

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table:-

T A B L E VI.

Entries relating To:	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Persons who have died	4	3	-	1	8.
Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	2	4	-	2	8
Revised Diagnosis Not T.B.	-	1	-	-	1
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the district.	-	3	-	-	3
	6	11	-	3	20

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified according to age, sex and site of the disease.

T A B L E VII.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Resp.		Respiratory.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 35	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Under 45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 55	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Under 65	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Over 65	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Totals:-	11	7	-	1	4	3	-	1

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.



Part III.

C O U N T Y C O U N C I L
O F T H E
W E S T R I D I N G O F Y O R K S H I R E.

D I V I S I O N 12.

Pontefract Municipal Borough
Featherstone Urban District
Knottingley Urban District
Osgoldcross Rural District

A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F T H E
D I V I S I O N A L M E D I C A L O F F I C E R
1957.

BY
J.F. FRASER,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

1900

1901

1902

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

1903

1904

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

1905

1906

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Divisional Staff at 31.12.57.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J.F. FRASER M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer.

G.M. Mayhall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant County Medical Officer and
School Medical Officer.

J.C. White M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.	Miss M.H. Osborne.
Mrs. P.M. Brice.	Miss B.K. Porter.
Mrs. M. Faulkner.	Mrs. M.K. Walsh.
Miss B.N. Kennington.	Miss B. Wright.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Miss L.O.I. Day.	Mrs. J.K. Smith
Miss M.W. Thornley.	(Clinic Nurse)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Miss K. Ault.	Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. A. Atack.	Mrs. A.M. Randall.
Mrs. I. Bushell.	Miss C.A. Roberts.
Miss R.G. Fielder.	Mrs. J.R. Wilford.
Mrs. E. Glover. (Relief)	Miss M. Wright.
Mrs. B. Lister.	

Home Nurses.

Mrs. R.L. Copestake.	Miss E. Leach (Relief)
Miss A. Elsley.	Miss E. Lumley.
Mrs. F. Green.	Mrs. A. Moiser.

Home Nurse-Midwives.

Miss B.M. Butterworth	Miss J. Redfearn.
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Mental Health Social Worker.

Mrs. M. Myers.

Mental Health Home Teacher.

Mrs. G.J. Argile.

Speech Therapist.

Miss K. Wade.

Duly Authorised Officer.

Mr. G.F. Townend.

Senior Clerk.

Mr. W. Carver.

INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under part III of the National Health Services Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1957 was 1106, an increase of 33 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 19.2 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 18.7 for the previous year was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 16.6 and the England and Wales birth rate of 16.1

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 592, an increase of 53 compared with 1956.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 10.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 9.4 for the previous year. Here again the death rate compares favourably with that for the West Riding Administrative Area which is 11.7 and for England and Wales 11.5

Infant Mortality.

In 1957 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 23, a decrease of one compared with the previous year. The infant mortality rate was 20.8 as against 22.4 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in the Divisional area during the year.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1118 notified live births, 557 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 59 of these cases.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division:

Death of Mother	1.
Death of child.	2.
Still births.	7.
Artificial feeding.	118.
Liability to be a source of Infection	11.

Medical Assistance.

Medical aid notices sent in by midwives during 1957 numbered 117, all of these being domiciliary.

Gas and Air Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Gas and air analgesia only was given in 72 cases. Pethidine only was given in 119 cases, and gas and air and pethidine was given in 274 cases.

Ante Natal Clinics.

There are four ante-natal Clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract, Featherstone, Knottingley and Ferrybridge, and during the year 553 patients attended, of which 437 were new patients. The total number of attendances was 3554.

At all of these Clinics post-natal examinations are carried out and 182 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation Classes for expectant mothers are held at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics.

These have continued to be well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 833.

Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this Division are admitted either to the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

No difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation, although it has not always been possible to secure admission to the hospital of the patient's choice. Due to travelling difficulties there is a preference for the Castleford Maternity Home, although our allocation of beds is much smaller than at Southmoor.

CHILD WELFARE.

In this Division, Infant Welfare sessions are held at seven fixed premises. The Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics are County owned premises, whilst the ones at Carleton, Ferrybridge, Streethouse and Beal are held in hired premises. A mobile Clinic visits four parishes in the Rural district and is proving very popular.

It is hoped to be able to extend the area of operation in the next year.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost price to all women attending at the Clinics:

Ostermilk	Virol
Trufood	Maltoline
Ovaltine	Scotts Twin Pack.
Cow & Gate	Farex
Glucose 'D'	Robinson's Groats
Horlicks	Robinson's Patent Barley
Minadex	Colact
Lactagol	Robrex
Berax	Robsoup
Cerex	Bovril Weaning Food
Trufood Cereal	Roboleine

The following were distributed free of charge:-

I.C.D. Tablets	Ferrous Sulphate Tablets
Viteolin Tablets	A & D Liquid
Vitamin 'C'	Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the Clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

Premature Babies.

During the year 67 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division and 23 were born at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups i.e. entrants (5 years +) second age group (7 years +) intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years+) continued throughout the year at the 54 schools in the division.

Re-examinations of children who, at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 3343 periodic inspections were carried out. In addition 1450 special inspections and re-examinations were made. When it is considered that the school population is 10,000 it will be realised over half of all children at school were examined at one time or another during the year.

General condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 91.12 were classified as satisfactory and only 8.88 as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness.

During the year Health Visitors and School Nurses made 17,192 examinations of children in schools. Of these 421 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Mr. S.K. Sledge holds one session per week at the Pontefract Clinic at which children from all areas of the division attend. Due to the large numbers of children awaiting examination it has been necessary on occasions to hold additional sessions which have been held by Dr. J.V. Kirkwood, and during the year 1238 children were examined. Of these, 511 were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Mr. K.M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Headlands Road Clinic for children from this division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 22 sessions and saw 119 children. In all, the children made 196 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R.W.L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Headlands Road Clinic, and during the year 10 sessions were held. 118 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 159.

Child Guidance Treatment.

Dr. S.M. Leese, Consultant Psychiatrist, holds Child Guidance Clinics at the County Health Department, Wakefield, and during the year 17 children from this area attended there.

Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

During the winter months, Ultra Violet Ray treatment sessions are held twice weekly at the Headlands Road Clinic, Pontefract. During the year, 95 children made 1203 attendances for this treatment.

Speech Therapy.

Miss K.M. Wade, Speech Therapist in this division, held 87 sessions at the Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics during the year. 38 children were treated.

Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in Special Schools.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 29 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examination arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 9 examinations were made.

B.C.G. Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

During 1957 the following work was undertaken in the division:-

<u>No. of consents issued</u>	<u>No. of consents Received</u>	<u>Mantoux Test</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive</u>
931	589	574	401	168

B.C.G. Vaccination.

400

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme to vaccinate against poliomyelitis all children born between 1947 and 1954 was continued during the year, although supplies of vaccine were limited. During the year, 1935 children received a complete course of protection from local Health Authority Medical Officers.

At the end of the year, the Government decided to extend the age groups of children to be dealt with so as to include all children born in the years 1943-1956 inclusive, and babies born in the first half of 1957. In addition, vaccination was to be offered to all expectant mothers.

In order that vaccination should proceed as quickly as possible, it was decided to import supplies of Salk vaccine from the United States of America and Canada. The first supplies were due to arrive at the beginning of 1958.

HEALTH VISITING

During the year the following number of visits were made by Health Visitors in the division:

<u>No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year</u>	4407
Total visits made to expectant mothers	227
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age	6290
Total visits to children aged 1 & under 2 years	4114
Total visits to children aged 2 but under 5 years	6044
Total visits to tuberculous households	1864
Total families or households visited	4576
Other cases visited	7525

HOME NURSING.

During the year 26,809 visits were paid by Home Nurses compared with 27,939 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
(1) Medical	701	20,583
(2) Surgical	219	5,237
(3) Infectious Diseases	2	8
(4) Tuberculosis	25	946
(5) Maternal complications	6	35
TOTALS:-	953	26,809.
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	488	17,372
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	82	748
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	163	9,616

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill. | (d) Expectant Mother. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective. |
| (c) Aged. | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the Head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service, or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council Scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division was 27.

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic	27
(ii) From Reserve Pool	-
(iii) TOTAL	27

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December.

(i) Whole-time	Nil
(ii) Part-time	38
(iii) TOTAL	38

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year Ended 31st December.

	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>
(i) Maternity (Including expectant mothers)	48	3084
(ii) Tuberculosis	6	1512
(iii) Chronic sick - (a) aged 65 +	221	36895
(b) under 65	31	4021
(iv) Others	-	-
<u>TOTALS:-</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>45512</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time 19.8

MENTAL HEALTH.

The mental health work in the division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under Voluntary and Statutory Supervision, and in the provision of reports on home conditions to Hospital Management Committees. The nearest Occupation Centre to this area is at Castleford and at the end of the year 15 children from this area were attending there. For the children who were considered unsuitable for the Occupation Centre, group training classes are held twice weekly at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics, where the Home Teacher, Mrs. Argile provides training in handicrafts of various sorts.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR SUPERANNUATION PURPOSES

New entrants to the County Council Service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and during the year I examined 63 candidates. In addition, 2 members of the County Staff resident in the Divisional Area who had been off duty through sickness for a considerable period were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of continuing employment by reason of permanent ill-health.

BOROUGH OF PONTEFRACT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

Year Ended the Thirty-First December, 1957

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

including statistics prepared pursuant
to the requirements of the Sanitary Officers
(Outside London) Regulations, 1935

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Borough of Pontefract

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, 1957

Mrs. Pritchard and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you this my Twentieth Annual Report in which are given facts and figures relating to the several activities of the Department during 1957. A Table of Contents is given to enable reference to particular aspects of the work to be made, and in this Preface I comment briefly on some of the more salient features of the Report.

Under the three main headings of the Report - Housing, Control of Food Supplies, and Air Pollution - there is much of interest to report. In Housing the routine work of securing the repair and improvement of property has been relieved by a material step forward in slum clearance: action was initiated in the case of 86 houses, and at the time of writing 73 families have been rehoused. The Rent Act, 1957, which came into force in July, aims at enabling rented houses to be put and kept in repair. It must be one of the aims of the Department - in the interests of both owners and tenants - to ensure that the extra money now available for repairs is in fact used for essential repair work. The procedure for rent abatement in cases where repairs are not carried out is somewhat intricate, and experience, so far, indicates that tenants will not use it to any great extent. Many tenants say they do not apply to the local authority for a certificate of disrepair because they fear eviction as a consequence. Needless to say, such fears are groundless.

Parts of the Clean Air Act, 1956, became operative at the beginning of the year, and action taken by the Council is referred to in the Report. The 'smoke control area' is the most promising line of action for cleaning up the air of our town; the Council have approved the principle and, at the time of writing an area has been chosen and a preliminary survey completed. All heating and cooking appliances in new building must now be of such design as to enable them to burn smokeless fuels; and so far as existing property is concerned the Council are gradually replacing obsolete types of appliances in municipally-owned houses, and many owner-occupiers are doing the same. It may be said that only a few of the occupiers will actually use only smokeless fuels in the new appliances; but this does not alter the fact that the improvements are being made, and the smokeless stage brought a step nearer. The erection of 30 'smokeless flats', although completed just after the close of the year under review, might also be mentioned here as a sign of the times.

Food inspection and supervision have again claimed much of the Department's time. The foods most likely to be a source of danger to health unless adequately controlled - meat and milk and certain of their products - were given routine attention. All food animals slaughtered in the Borough were given post-mortem examination resulting in the condemnation of 5 tons of diseased meat. Slaughtering was centralised at the Public Slaughterhouse, which was used to capacity: and unfit meat was disposed of with due regard for public safety. The Report outlines measures taken to safeguard the milk supply, and draws attention to the fact that all milk retailed in the town is bottled, and sold under special designation. The Borough is in a Specified Area, and it is an offence to retail milk without using a special designation: 'Tuberculin Tested', 'Pasteurised' or Sterilised.

This report shows progress in the campaign for clean food. The Food Hygiene Regulations made many alterations in standards, and it was to be expected that two or three years would elapse before widespread improvement in premises, plant and practices became apparent. So far, the emphasis has been on premises and equipment. This will move more and more to practices, and in this connection the co-operation of the public is essential: a customer not satisfied with the standard of hygiene in a food shop can do something about it.

During 1957, 540 specimens or samples were submitted to bacteriological or chemical laboratories in the course of the Department's duties, an increase of 55 on the previous year. These included water supplies for chemical composition and bacterial condition, swimming-bath waters for bacterial condition, deposit gauge contents and lead peroxide candles for atmospheric pollution investigation, milks for presence of tuberculosis, heat-treated milks - pasteurised and sterilised - for efficiency of treatment, milks for cleanliness, ice cream for bacterial grading, specimens for confirmation of meat inspection opinions, for food poisoning organisms, etc., and samples of filling materials taken under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Good housing, safe food and a clean atmosphere: these are among the conditions essential for healthy living; they are factors which affect intimately the everyday lives of the inhabitants of the Borough. I hope this Report will indicate that in these and allied matters the Council, when not prevented by forces outside their control, are pursuing vigorous policies with a considerable measure of success. Much of the work of the Environmental Health Services is of an unspectacular nature: but carried out with the object of eliminating conditions which cause annoyance, depression and ill-health, a real incentive for the work is to be found in the contribution being made towards the creation of a town of which all may be proud.

PART A

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supplies

A sufficient and constant supply of wholesome water was distributed throughout the district by the Corporation during the year, the supply for domestic use being of the order of 29 gallons per head per day.

The supply was sampled regularly both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. 36 samples of chlorinated water going into supply were submitted to bacteriological examination, and all were reported upon as Class 1 waters.

Forty-seven samples of waters taken from source, before chlorination, were classified as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1. Bacteriological Classification of Water Samples

Source of raw water	No. of samples falling into the classes named:				Total samples taken
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
Heck	11	-	-	-	11
Roall	11	-	-	-	11
Eggborough	14	1	-	-	15
Tanshelf	10	-	-	-	10

The result of the bacteriological examination of a water is given as the number of coliform organisms per 100 millilitres of the water, and the standard set down by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies is as follows:-

<u>Class No.</u>	<u>Presumptive coli count</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Less than 1	Highly satisfactory
2	1 - 2	Satisfactory
3	3 - 10	Suspicious
4	More than 10	Unsatisfactory

Throughout the year 50% of the samples taken should fall into Class 1, 80% should not fall below Class 2, and the remainder should not fall below Class 3. The following Table sets out the standard reached by unchlorinated waters sampled from the respective sources, as given in Table 1.

Table 2. Comparison of Waters with Prescribed Standard

% of Samples falling into -	Prescribed Standard	Sources of Supply			
		Heck	Roall	Eggboro'	Tanshelf
Class 1	Not less than 50	100	100	93	100
Classes 1 & 2	Not less than 80	100	100	100	100
Class 3	Not more than 20	-	-	-	-
Class 4	0	-	-	-	-

Twenty-one samples (including at least three taken direct from each of the principal sources) were submitted to chemical analysis and reported upon as being of good organic quality.

All the houses in the Borough are connected to the public supply.

Swimming Baths. Bacterial Control of Water

Samples were taken weekly from the waters of both swimming baths to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory conditions. 108 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and chemical tests were made on each sampling occasion to ascertain 'free chlorine' content and alkalinity. The results are given in the following Table along with the respective standards recommended by the Ministry of Health. They indicate that a very high standard was maintained.

Table 3. Swimming Baths Waters: Results of Examinations

	Standard recommended by Ministry of Health	Results from Baths	
		Large Swim	Small Swim
No. of samples taken	-	54	53
No. of samples containing coliform organisms in 100 ml. water.	0	0	0
Percentage of number of samples submitted to plate count and containing in 1 ml. water -			
(a) 0 - 10 colonies	not less than 75%	100%	100%
(b) 11 - 100 colonies	not more than 25%	0%	0%
(c) over 100 colonies	0%	0%	0%
Percentage of number of tests for residual chlorine content showing -			
(a) less than 0.2 ppm	0%	0%	0%
(b) 0.2 ppm or more	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of number of tests for pH value (alkalinity) -			
(a) between 7.2 and 8.0	100%	100%	100%
(b) outside these limits	0%	0%	0%

General Sanitation

All built-up areas in the Borough are sewered: less than 40 houses are not connected to sewers; these being in the few places where a sewer is not available. Sanitary accommodation is almost entirely water-carriage: the 21 conveniences of other types represent only a fraction of one per cent of the total.

Although the Borough has a well constructed main sewerage system, the drainage connecting buildings with sewers is often obsolete in design. Improvements are being effected gradually, and figures relating to inspections made, and notices served, are to be found in Part III of this Report.

With the exception of two properties still served by privy-middens (both being houses due for demolition) all premises in the Borough where domestic refuse is produced are served by metal dustbins of standard specification. The Corporation have not adopted a Municipal Bin Scheme of the type envisaged by Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. Replacements are required by notice pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, as amended by Section 69 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, served on the owner or occupier of the property.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

Offensive Trades

Offensive trades within the meaning of section 107(1)(i) of the Public Health Act, 1936, are carried on at two premises in the Borough, the trades concerned being those of bone boiler, fat extractor, fat melter, fellmonger, glue-maker, size-maker, and tripe-boiler. A further trade carried on is that of concentration and sterilisation of vegetable and animal waste, declared by the Council to be an offensive trade pursuant to their powers under paragraph (ii)(b) of the sub-section.

The fact that such businesses are termed 'offensive trades' and need the Council's consent to operate, is indicative of the ease with which nuisance can arise. Many tons of waste material of animal and vegetable origin are received on these premises each week, often offensive on arrival and an immediate source of nuisance. At each premises on which offensive trades are carried on in the Borough adequate processing plant and elaborate means for the destruction of noxious effluvia are installed. Constant attention is needed on the part of those in charge of the processing to ensure that adjustments are made from time to time to prevent the escape of offensive odours. In this connection one problem arises which apparently has no solution: men working on the plant become accustomed to the atmosphere of the factory and do not appear to perceive odours below a certain level of intensity which, to some passers by, are offensive.

The Corporation have taken all reasonably practical measures to prevent nuisance. In one case statutory notice was served requiring the abatement of nuisance arising from the emission of effluvia, and no recurrence of the nuisance was reported within the six-month's period of validity of the notice.

Factories, Workplaces and Shops

Arrangements for the health and comfort of workers in their places of employment have again received attention during the year. The routine inspection of factories and shops has been continued and on no occasion was it found necessary to resort to statutory action to secure improvements.

The term 'factory' as used in the Factories Act, 1937, includes all premises where articles are made, altered or repaired for purposes of gain, and I append a list of the different trades carried on in the premises registered as factories:-

Automobile engineering	Glue and size making
Baking	Grain and seed processing
Barley processing	Laundering
Beer and mineral water bottling	Liquorice confectionary manufacture and packing
Boot repairing	Malting
Box and packing material manufacture	Milk pasteurisation
Brush making	Monumental masonry
Building	Photography
Burling and mending	Printing
Clothes manufacture	Saddlery
Coal-gas distribution	Sawmill
Fat refining	Tailoring
Fellmongering	Tinsmith
Founding	Upholstering
Furniture manufacture and polishing	Whitesmith
	Wire goods manufacture

The register of Factories kept by the Council pursuant to section 8(3) of the Act contains particulars of 97 factories, and Table 4 gives information relating to inspections, notices, and defects found and remedied.

Table 4. Factories Records, 1956

	Number on Register	Inspections made	Number of written notices	Defects	
				Found	Remedied
(1) Factories without mechanical power (sections 1 to 4 and 6 and 7 of the Act enforced by local authorities)	6	0	0	0	0
(2) Factories with mechanical power (section 7 enforced by local authorities)	91	32	0	7	16
(3) Other premises (section 7 enforced by local authorities)	1	3	0	0	0
Totals	98	35	0	7	16

The provisions of section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to means of escape in case of fire, apply in the case of 32 of the 97 factories in the Borough. The respective occupiers of these premises hold the appropriate certificates granted by the Council. Three new certificates and two amended certificates were issued during the year.

The term 'workplace' as used in the Public Health Act, 1936 comprises offices, restaurant kitchens and various other premises in which persons are employed; but excludes factories and (except for 'overcrowding' purposes) shops to which the Shops Act, 1950, applies. Routine inspection of these premises was not made, but when unsatisfactory conditions came to notice the requisite remedial measures were taken.

The term 'shop' includes warehouses used in connection with wholesale or retail trade, refreshment houses, lending libraries and hairdressing establishments. There are 411 shop premises on the Register, and the Shops Act, 1950, applies to some two-thirds of these. 57 visits for the investigation of welfare arrangements were made in 1957. In no case was it necessary to resort to statutory procedure to secure the remedy of defects.

Air Pollution

The amount of coal consumed in the Borough is used by industry and domestic consumers in roughly equal quantities. In the case of industry its use is concentrated in a few places; and on that account air pollution from this source, whilst more noticeable, is more readily controlled. Domestic smoke, on the other hand, is widespread in its distribution; is emitted at a lower level, and is more offensive because of the comparatively low temperature at which it is produced. The efficient use of fuel and the promotion of a clean atmosphere go hand in hand, and industry, by and large, recognises this, and over recent years, has made great strides in the direction of improvement in plant efficiency.

In general, the domestic producer appears to be somewhat less ready to accept the advantages of modern appliances and smokeless fuels; although it is on the domestic front that progress must now be made. The Beaver Committee gave as the objective of their recommendations a total smoke reduction of the order of 80 per cent over a period of ten to fifteen years; and if this is to be achieved in Pontefract, it will be by means of smoke control area procedure, and will involve the making each year of a Smoke Control Order embracing some 500 houses in addition to commercial premises.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, became operative on 31st December of that year, and by the following November a byelaw had been made under section 24 of the Act requiring in all new buildings in the Borough (with the exception of certain industrial buildings dealt with under another part of the Act) only such appliances for heating or cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuels. Such buildings will then be ready for inclusion, in due course, in smoke control areas. So far as existing Corporation houses are concerned it is the policy gradually to replace all appliances not capable of burning smokeless fuels, by modern types that are so capable. So far there has been no suggestion that the use of smokeless fuels should be a condition of tenancy in Corporation houses in which all the appliances are capable of burning such fuels. If for no other reason, progress in this direction could be retarded by concessionary coal problems.

This year has been an eventful one. Part of the new legislation became operative during the year, and part (in particular, sections relating to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, and smoke nuisances) did not. This gave rise to some uncertainty, and the Department's activities during the year tended therefore to be 'educational' rather than 'enforcing' in character. There is little doubt, however, that clean air has at some time during the year been on the lips - metaphorically if not literally - of most adult persons in the Borough.

PART B

HOUSING

General Conditions and Overcrowding

Since post-war house building began, 2,285 houses have been erected in the Borough, 170 of these during the year under review, as detailed in Table 5.

Table 5. New Housing Progress 1946 - 1957

Year	No. of dwellings provided -					Total
	By the Corporation			By Private Enterprise	By Housing Association	
	Permanent	Temporary	Total			
1946	0	60	60	23		83
1947	164		164	29		193
1948	169		169	25		194
1949	137		137	15		152
1950	104	3	107	13		120
1951	86		86	10		96
1952	106		106	13		119
1953	107		107	23	178	308
1954	75		75	42	536	653
1955	31		31	57		88
1956	29		29	80		109
1957	92		92	78		170
Total	1,100	63	1,163	408	714	2,285

The total number of dwellings in the Borough, including dwellings combined with business premises, is 7,605, a third of which are municipally owned. The average of 3.2 persons per house has little practical significance, but serves to point to the general high standard of house provision we have come to expect. There is evidence of much under-occupation which could be avoided if suitable types of houses, such as bungalows and bed-sitters could be made available for elderly people and others who need smaller units. The Corporation own 56 bungalows and 18 bed-sitters, and could use many times this total if only the necessary Ministerial approvals for an increased rate of building could be given. The increasing restrictions on the local authority are indicated clearly in the following Table in which numbers of houses built over the last twelve years are grouped in triennial periods.

Table 6. Corporation House-building, 1946 - 57.

Triennial Periods -	No. of houses built by Corporation	Yearly Average
1946-48	393	131
1949-51	330	110
1952-54	288	96
1955-57	152	51

The re-registration of Corporation house applications in October, 1957, resulted in a reduction in the number of applicants to 557. Over 300 of these were living in lodgings and, although they may not be statutorily overcrowded, one can be quite certain that either bedroom shortage, or other problems associated with house sharing, will render the early rehousing of many of these a matter of some urgency.

In this Report 'statutory overcrowding' means the gross state of overcrowding when an offence against the Housing Act, 1936, is committed unless tenant and landlord take steps as prescribed by the Act to secure abatement. Such overcrowding occurs when the number of persons sleeping in a house exceeds the 'permitted number' of persons as given in the rent book. The number of known cases of statutory overcrowding has risen by one during the year: 2 new cases of overcrowding were added to the register and one was removed consequent upon abatement. The numbers of cases found and abated during the past five years are given in Table 7.

Table 7. Incidence and Abatement of Overcrowding

No. of cases	Year				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
On register at beginning of year	9	12	10	7	4
Added to register during the year	6	7	3	2	2
Abated during the year	3	9	6	5	1*
On register at end of year	12	10	7	4	5**

* No. of persons concerned in these cases: 11

** No. of families living in these dwellings: 6 (45 persons)

Inspection, Repair and Clearance of Unfit Houses

Particulars of the Department's housing activities are

1. Inspection of houses -

(1)(a)	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	216
(b)	Number of inspections made in this connection (initial inspections, re-visits, works in progress, etc.)	812
(2)	Number of houses (included above inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	130
(3)	Houses needing further action:	
(a)	Number considered to be unfit for human habitation	63
(b)	Number (excluding the above) considered to be not in all respects reasonably fit	153

2. Remedy of defective conditions -

(1)	Houses made fit or in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	126
(2)	Houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	
(a)	Housing Act	14
(b)	Public Health Act	20
(3)	Houses rendered fit or in which defects were remedied as a result of formal action	
(a)	Housing Act	12
(b)	Public Health Act	15

3. Clearance, etc. of houses -

(1)	Action taken in respect of Clearance Areas:	
(a)	Number of clearance areas declared	2
(b)	Number of houses involved	21
(c)	Number of houses vacated	18
(d)	Number of families rehoused	18
(e)	Number of persons involved	36
(f)	Number of houses demolished	7
(2)	Action taken in respect of Individual Unfit Houses	
(a)	Number represented	65
(b)	Number of houses in respect of which -	
(i)	Demolition Orders were made	15
(ii)	Closing Orders were made	19
(iii)	Undertakings not to relet were given	15
(c)	Number of houses vacated	42
(d)	Number of families rehoused	39
(e)	Number of persons involved	116
(f)	Number of houses closed on Closing Orders or Undertakings	33
(g)	Number of houses demolished	1

Slum Clearance Programme

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the Corporation had in 1955 submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government proposals for slum clearance in the Borough. The approved proposals provided for 200 houses to be dealt with in the ten year period commencing 1st September, 1955. At the end of the year under review, less than one quarter of the total period of the programme, action had been initiated in the case of 100 houses; namely, half the total to be dealt with.

The following Table gives further details, and brings the figures up to the time of writing.

Table 8. Slum Clearance Proposals: Progress Report

	1st Year: Sept. 1955 to Aug. 1956	2nd Year: Sept. 1956 to Aug. 1957	3rd Year: Sept. 1957 to July, 1958	Total
No. of houses in respect of which action was initiated -				
As Clearance areas	0	21	0	21
Individual Unfit houses	6	42	39	87
Total	6	63	39	108
No. of houses vacated -				
By Council rehousing	2	17	54	73
Otherwise	2	3	3	8
Total	4	20	57	81
No. of houses in respect of which action was completed -				
Houses closed	2	6	13	21
Houses demolished	0	4	32	36
Total	2	10	45	57

Certificates of Disrepair

The Rent Act, 1957, came into force on 6th July, 1957, repealing provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, relating to rent abatement for disrepair. During the three years during which the latter Act was in operation only 14 applications for certificates of disrepair were made, and in only 6 cases were certificates granted. Since the coming into operation of the new Act 15 applications have been made. The action taken in these cases is as follows:-

- (1) No. of applications for certificates made and not withdrawn 14
- (2) No. of decisions not to issue (repairs having been carried out) 1
- (3) No. of decisions to issue certificates -
 - (a) in respect of some defects 9
 - (b) in respect of all defects 4
- (4) No. of undertakings to carry out repairs given by landlords 10
- (5) No. of certificates issued, undertakings not having been given 3

Under section 26(1) of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the tenant of any house subject to a rent increase for repairs could apply to the local authority for a certificate that the following conditions justifying an increase of rent were not fulfilled:

- (a) that the dwellinghouse is in good repair, and
- (b) that it is reasonably suitable for occupation having regard to stability, freedom from damp, natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage and sanitary conveniences, facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of water;

and the authority, if satisfied that the dwellinghouse failed to fulfil either or both of these conditions, was required to certify accordingly. The certificate to be given under the new Act is a 'certificate of disrepair' in a much more limited sense, for the standard to be adopted by local authorities does not include the sort of housing defects listed in (b) above, but merely 'repairs'; and then, only such repairs as will secure the remedying of defects which ought reasonably to be remedied having due regard to the age, character and locality of the dwelling.

It does appear, however, that failure to maintain the external decoration of property can be included on these certificates; and it seems to the writer, viewing the subject from a community aspect, that this may well be one of the most useful provisions. The adequate external painting of property does much more than preserve wood and metal work: property which is otherwise in good repair, but which has not been painted for many years, not only has a bad appearance, but can result, I am convinced, in an attitude on the part of tenants which is good neither for the property they occupy nor for their own well-being.

Improvement Grants

In June, 1956, the Council had decided as a matter of policy to cease making improvement grants for the time being; and the decision to resume was not taken until March, 1957. Ten applications had been made by the end of the year. Particulars of the number of applications made since the inception of the scheme are given in the following Table:

Table 9. Improvement Grants

Year	No. of Applications-			No. of approved Applications withdrawn	Grants actually made	
	Made	Approved	Rejected		No.	Total amount £
1949 to 1953	0	-	-	-	-	-
1954	2	1	-	-	-	-
1955	22	19	4	3	3	317
1956	4	2	2	-	10	1559
1957	10	5	5	-	3	245

There are some 300 houses in the Borough which, although soundly built and having a further 25 years of life, lack modern amenities and are of a type suitable for modernisation under the improvement provisions of the Housing Acts. The owners concerned do not seem inclined to take advantage of the grants available. This is a great pity, and I would urge them, particularly owner-occupiers, to look more closely at the opportunity this Scheme offers.

The Corporation's Halfpenny Lane Estate Improvement Scheme, started in 1953, was completed in October, 1957. The position at the beginning of 1957 was that 74 houses had been improved, leaving 23 to be dealt with. This has been a most worthwhile effort.

PART C

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Meat Supplies

All animals slaughtered in the Borough for food were dealt with at the Public Slaughterhouse, the Council having resolved in October, 1954, that private slaughtering should not be carried on. Not all meat sold in Pontefract was, however, slaughtered in the district; and in addition, therefore, to the routine inspection of meat at the Public Slaughterhouse, inspections were made from time to time of meat from outside sources exposed for sale in shops in the Borough. On no occasion was it necessary to seize and condemn as unfit meat so exposed.

The justification for centralisation of slaughtering must be sought, not only in the obvious advantages of a more facile control, but in improved hygiene during preparation; in conditions conducive to more efficient meat inspection, and in improved provision for the humane treatment of food animals before and at slaughter. Each of these considerations can affect the quality of the meat passed on to the consumer, and whilst the present arrangements are of an interim nature and are by no means the embodiment of the latest ideas in layout, equipment or techniques, they are a distinct advance on earlier arrangements, and leave the way open, when circumstances permit, for the introduction of a new scheme on the most modern lines. During the year the Council gave consideration to the White Paper issued by the Ministry on the subject of standards for slaughterhouses; re-affirmed their policy of municipal slaughtering, and gave instruction accordingly.

The Public Slaughterhouse was again operated on a self-supporting basis, and Table 10 gives particulars of throughput during the year reviewed, together with 1956 figures for comparative purposes. It will be noted that the slaughterhouse was again used to the extent of its nominal capacity of sixty cattle units. Staffing has been the major problem of the year. Skilled slaughtermen are in great demand and hard to come by. In an establishment of three slaughtermen there were three changes during the year, and three men were engaged on a part-time basis on various occasions.

Table 10. Throughput at Public Slaughterhouse

4 weeks ended -	Throughput: No. of animals of the classes named								Mean weekly no. of Cattle units*		% of nominal capacity (60 cu's)			
	Cattle		Calves		Sheep		Pigs						Total	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957		
27th January	44	93	3	10	240	186	346	230	633	519	67	62	111	103
24th February	65	116	9	7	183	113	321	218	578	454	66	62	110	103
24th March	64	102	4	9	167	83	249	215	484	409	56	57	93	95
21st April	72	89	10	10	76	98	242	221	400	418	53	55	88	92
19th May	124	77	3	2	47	121	301	194	475	394	71	50	118	83
16th June	86	92	4	1	48	141	195	156	333	390	49	50	82	83
14th July	65	88	2	3	232	251	171	147	470	489	50	53	83	88
11th August	62	93	5	1	203	244	186	170	456	508	49	55	82	92
8th September	101	89	6	5	319	232	219	242	645	568	69	64	116	107
6th October	78	83	3	3	236	188	218	241	535	515	59	60	98	100
3rd November	81	110	20	4	262	163	277	353	640	630	70	80	117	133
1st December	121	90	19	1	193	123	367	262	700	476	87	61	145	102
29th December	95	73	13	-	146	104	305	391	554	568	67	72	112	120
Near Average	81	92	8	4	181	157	261	234	531	487	63	60	104	100

* One cattle unit equivalent to three calves, five sheep or two pigs.

All meat carcasses, organs and viscera of animals passing through the Public Slaughterhouse were inspected, and those found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption were, after treatment with a green dye to prevent any possibility of use for human consumption, removed to a local factory where they were sterilised and converted into animal feedingstuffs.

A total of 8 carcasses, 20 part carcasses and 474 organs and parts were condemned, their total weight being 5 tons, 2 cwts., 1 qtr., 22 lbs. Table 11 gives particulars of the various classes of animals inspected, and of condemnations.

Table 11. Record of Meat Inspection and Incidence of Disease

Class of Animal	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1134	61	56	2047	3040
Number inspected	1134	61	56	2047	3040
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	2	0	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	111	10	2	45	137
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	9.8	16.5	7.1	2.2	4.7
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	117	12	0	0	38
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.4	21.3	-	-	1.2
Cysticerci:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by regrigeration	21	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

In carcasses the principal cause of condemnation was tuberculosis, 66% of the total weight of meat condemned from all causes being due to this infection. The 21 beast carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis, give a percentage incidence of 1.75. In all cases the invasion was localised and, before being released for human consumption, carcasses and organs were subjected to refrigeration. Table 12 gives comparative figures over the past five years.

Table 12. Incidence of Cysticercus bovis

Year	No. of cases	% Incidence
1953	43	1.70
1954	37	2.48
1955	9	1.53
1956	11	1.08
1957	21	1.75

Fatstock Guarantee Scheme

Throughout the year the Public Slaughterhouse continued to operate as a Certified Deadweight Centre for the purposes of the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme, under which guarantee payments are made to producers for fat pigs in accordance with Part I of the Agriculture Act, 1947. To qualify for guarantee payment, fatstock must be certified by authorised officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Council's Public Health Inspectors acted in this capacity when on routine meat inspection duty. Their duties include -

- (1) To determine the eligibility of fatstock under the Scheme;
- (2) Ensuring that animals presented have not been previously certified;
- (3) Ensuring that carcasses are dressed in accordance with the provision of the Scheme, properly weighed, and appropriate records kept;
- (4) Marking carcasses in the manner prescribed by the Ministry; and
- (5) Issuing Certificates in the case of animals qualifying for guarantee payment.

The following figures are a measure of the extent of the duties during 1957:-

No. of pigs entered	...	...	...	...	3,040
" " " presented for certification	...				2,306
" " " rejected	...	...	...		7
" " " certified	....	....	...		2,299
No. of certificates issued	...	...			404

The amount of fees payable to the Corporation in respect of such Certificates was £78.

Milk Supply

As required by Article 2(1) of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, a register is kept of all persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor in the Borough, and of all premises in the district which are used as dairies (except dairy farms, which are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.) Table 13 gives particulars of the changes which took place during the year, and of the position at the end of the year.

Table 13. Registration of Dairies and Milk Distributors

Particulars of changes	Dairies	Distributors	
		From Shops*	Others
No. on register at 1st January	5	44	20
No. in respect of which application was made	0	3	0
No. in respect of which applicant was opposed on Public Health grounds	0	0	0
No. added to register	0	3	0
No. removed from register			
(a) Trading ceased	0	2	0
(b) Public Health Grounds	0	0	0
No. on register at 31st December	5	45	20

*Only bottled 'Sterilised' milk sold in these cases

On 1st April, 1957, the use of a special designation (Tuberculin tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised) and the holding of the appropriate licence under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations became obligatory upon all milk retailers in the Borough. This was in consequence of the inclusion of the Borough in a 'Specified Area' made by Order of the Ministers of Agriculture and Health. The retail of non-designated milks in the area is now an offence.

92 licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, were issued during the year authorising the sale of graded milks. 19 of these were in respect of 'Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)'. 19 in respect of 'Pasteurised' and 54 in respect of 'Sterilised' milk.

No-one now argues seriously the value of the heat-treatment of milk, introduced commercially to prolong the keeping quality, but retained and developed in the interests of the public health. Heat-treatment however, must not be an excuse for lack of care in production at the farm; in fact, the success of heat-treatment depends to some degree on the bacterial standard of the raw milk, and at the large pasteurising dairy in the Borough, receiving milk from some 60 different sources, an investigation was made into the standard of the milk received. 103 samples were taken, as the result of which a meeting was held between your officials and those of the Ministry of Agriculture whose function it is to

control production at the farms. Under the present set-up the testing of non-designated milks received for heat-treatment and the rejection of unsatisfactory milk, are functions of the Milk Industry itself. Discussions were, therefore, held with the local firm in question, and the matter is still under observation.

Forty-three samples of milk of various grades, bottled ready for sale, were taken during the course of the year to ensure compliance with the standards laid down in the Regulations. The number of samples taken, all but 2 of which were reported upon as satisfactory, are given in Table 14.

Table 14. Graded Milks: Sampling Records

Grade of milk	Test Applied		
	Methylene Blue	Phosphatase	Turbidity
Pasteurised	32*	32	-
Sterilised	-	-	2
T.T. Pasteurised	9	9	-

* Two reported as unsatisfactory.

Sixty-four samples of ungraded milk, direct from farms and prior to pasteurisation, were taken for biological examination for the detection of tuberculosis: positive results were recorded in three cases.

Generally, the standard of distribution is satisfactory. Minor violations of the Milk and Dairies Regulations have been noted, but formal action has been unnecessary. Conditions at the registered dairies are satisfactory.

The cleanliness of milk containers was given attention during the year. At a local dairy where several thousands of bottles are filled daily, 36 cleaned, empty bottles were subjected at intervals to bacteriological examination. A bacterial count of not more than 600 indicates a satisfactory bottle: of the cases tested only one exceeded this figure; in the remainder the highest count was 390, and the average 70.

The cleanliness of churns at the same establishment was also tested. A colony count per churn of not more than 50,000 is considered satisfactory, 250,000 fairly satisfactory, and over 250,000 unsatisfactory: 16 churns were tested: one was placed in the 'unsatisfactory' class, 2 in the 'fairly satisfactory' class and 13 in the 'satisfactory' class with counts ranging from 0 to 50,000 the average being 10,000.

Ice Cream Manufacture and Sale

As required by Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, a register is kept of all premises used for the sale, or the manufacture or storage for sale, of ice cream. Table 15 gives particulars of the changes which took place during the year, and of the position at the end of the year.

Table 15. Registration of Ice Cream Premises

Particulars of changes	Sale and storage	Manufacture, sale and storage
No. on Register at 1st January	62	2*
No. in respect of which application was made	9	0
No. in respect of which application was refused	0	-
No. added to register	9	-
No. of registrations cancelled		
(a) following offences	0	0
(b) Ceased to trade	2	0
No. of changes of occupation of registered premises notified	2	0
No. on Register at 31st December	69	2

* Not used at present for manufacturing.

Ice cream premises have been visited for inspection and for sampling purposes. None of the ice cream sold in the Borough is manufactured here. Two factories are registered but not in use. The registered premises in use are those at which ice cream is sold - shops with adequate refrigeration facilities, selling only pre-packed ice cream. A satisfactory standard of hygiene is maintained.

Seven manufacturers from outside the Borough sell ice cream from vehicles in the Borough. The persons selling from vehicles are registered with the Council as food hawkers (see section of Report headed 'Food Sold in the Open Air'). In each case the vehicle must meet the standard laid down by the Council, which includes the provision of a hot-water unit for handwashing, and other practicable measures for preventing contamination of the ice cream.

No offences under the Ice Cream (Heat-Treatment, etc.) Regulations in relation to storage or sale have been noted.

There is no test for the bacteriological grading of ice cream which is considered satisfactory for use as a statutory test, but on the Provisional Grading at present practised, 38 samples of ice cream taken during the year may be grouped as follows:- 31 fell into Grade 1; 2 into Grade 2; 1 into Grade 3, and 4 into Grade 4. No sample should fall into Grade 4; and the matter was taken up with the outside authority concerned. It is interesting to compare (see Table 16), (1) the official standard, (2) the position in 1947 when Ice Cream (Heat-Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, came into operation; (3) the position in 1956, and (4) figures for the present year:-

Table 16. Ice Cream Grading

Grade	Official Standard % (1)	Figures for -		
		1947 % (2)	1956 % (3)	1957 % (4)
1	Not less than 50	37	86	82
1 and 2	Not less than 80	63	98	87
3	Not more than 20	37	-	2.5
4	0	0	2	10.5

General Food Inspection

In addition to the inspection of meat at the Public Slaughterhouse shops have been visited from time to time for the inspection of meat and other foods. No single large consignment of food has been condemned, although over the period under review the following total quantities of unfit food were condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

2,962 lbs.	meats
2,629 lbs.	vegetables
202 lbs.	fruit
11 lbs.	fish
51 tins	milk
22 boxes	ice cream
12 lbs.	miscellaneous foods

298 Certificates were issued to enable traders to claim from wholesalers for loss of foods condemned.

Food Premises

The conditions under which food for sale is prepared and handled in the various factories, warehouses, shops, restaurants and hotels in the Borough is one of the most important sections of the work of the Department.

The numbers of the different classes of food premises in the Borough, as at the end of the year, are listed in the following Table.

Table 17. Food Premises analysed according to Trade

Trade	Manufacture or Preparation	Distribution	
		Retail	Wholesale
Restaurants, etc.	10		
Institution kitchens	4		
Canteens, school and factory	16		
Hotels, clubs, etc.		53	
Mineral-water and beer bottling etc.	3		
Bread and Confectionery	8	9	
Sugar confectionery and sweets	5	21	1
Dairies		5	
Grocery and mixed		88	2
Butchery		19	
Meat Products	12		
Fish frying	21		
Tripe boiling and fat refining	1		
Poultry dressing			1
Fruit and vegetables		11	5
Fish (also fruit and vegetables)		7	
Fish curing	1		
Chemist		5	
Total	81	218	9

Ninety-six of these premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955: 69 of these, as already indicated, are ice cream premises, the remaining 27 being registered for the manufacture of made-up meats etc. Only 15 of these are, however, at present used for purposes requiring registration.

The Department has continued to concentrate on its statutory responsibilities under the Food and Drugs Acts, and Regulations and Byelaws made thereunder, rather than on the organisation of Exhibitions or Clean Food Guilds. As much time as possible has again been spent with food handlers at the place of employment, stressing the fundamentals of hygienic processing and handling.

The following Table gives some figures indicative of the Department's activities in this field over the past five years. The number of visits to food premises during 1957 is the greatest during this period, and the number of offences noted, namely 561, appears somewhat formidable. In many cases, however, premises were being inspected for the first time since the inception of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and the new standards set up for premises and appliances had not previously been explained to food traders. Their reaction was most satisfactory, and 362 offences had been rectified by the end of the year. As last year, the improvement work involved has taxed the building resources available locally for this class of work, and orders have been placed in many cases where offences are outstanding.

Table 18. Inspection of Food Premises

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
No. of visits paid to food premises	225	221	123	93	294
No. of food rooms inspected	588	537	180	199	392
No. of offences noted under -					
Food Hygiene Regulations	-	-	-	313	545
Section 13 (prior to 1956)	140	152	78	-	-
No. of such offences outstanding at end of year	86	12	32	228	197
No. of offences against the byelaws	104	74	21	15	16
No. of byelaw offences outstanding at end of year	47	3	10	11	2

Sale of Food in the Open Air

As required by section 76(1) of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, registers are kept of persons hawking food in the Borough, and of hawkers' storage premises. Table 19 gives particulars of the changes which took place during the year under review, and of the position at the end of the year.

Table 19. Registration of Food Hawkers and Storage Premises

Particulars of changes	Hawkers	Storage Premises
No. on Register at 1st January	79	9
No. in respect of which application was made	8	0
No. in respect of which application was refused	0	0
No. added to register	8	0
No. of registrations revoked -		
(a) following offences	0	0
(b) Ceased to trade	4	3
No. on register at 31st December	83	6

Table 20 analyses the number of registered food hawkers according to the various classes of trade.

Table 20. Food Hawkers according to trade

Trade	No. Registered		
	At 31st Dec. 1957	Added during 1957	Removed during 1957
Butchery	19	3	0
General Grocery	12	0	0
Green-grocery	20	0	0
Fish (and green-grocery)	6	4	1
Confectionery	17	1	1
Ice cream	9	0	2
Total	83	8	4

It would be considered by many to be axiomatic that if food sold to the public is to be controlled by Food Hygiene legislation, the same standard of hygiene should apply to all types of trading. It must be apparent, however, that the standards of the modern, well-equipped shop premises, cannot be reached in open markets and mobile shops. The customer in an open market probably finds that her money goes a little further; the customer at the mobile shop probably has the advantage of convenience: but a reduction in the standard of hygiene may be the price of cheapness or convenience. Pre-packed foods may be safe enough, but the discerning housewife will be careful to ensure that unprotected foods known to be vulnerable to contamination will be bought only under the safest conditions.

The Corporation have endeavoured to obtain the highest practicable standard of hygiene in mobile shops. The provision of adequate means for hand washing is a condition of registration, and there is considerable awareness on the part of most food hawkers of the need for particular care in all matters of food hygiene. Some mobile shops are of excellent design, offering the highest standards obtainable in this class of trade; others, in the majority, present problems for the food hawker anxious to sell clean and safe food but hampered by restricted space in a vehicle not specifically designed for such trading.

Investigations started in 1956 were continued during the year into conditions under which wholesale deliveries of bread and confectionery are made. Such delivery is not food hawking, and those engaged in it are not, therefore, subject to registration. A fairly high standard of hygiene is maintained, although some firms have not adopted my recommendation to provide hot water for hand washing on the vehicles: they have preferred to make arrangements with several of the retailers on whom they call to offer washing facilities when requested by the vanmen.

PART D

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

Hairdressers and Barbers Establishments

As required by Section 120(1) of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, a register is kept of persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber on premises in the Borough. Table 21 indicates the position at the end of the year.

Table 21. Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers

Particulars of changes	Registered Premises
No. on Register at 1st January	22
No. added to register during 1957	4
Suspended or cancelled by court order during 1957	0
No. on Register at 31st December	26

All registered premises were inspected during the year, the total number of inspections made being 47. 5 offences against the Byelaws and 10 against the Act (relating to the display of Certificates or Byelaws) were noted and reported to the Council. The deficiencies were remedied and apart from a warning, no action was taken against the offenders. The number of offences was a reduction of 32 on the previous year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles, and Regulations have been issued prescribing the standards of cleanliness applicable for the purpose of the Act in relation to the various kinds of filling materials used.

The Act provides for the registration with the local authority of premises where filling materials of types specified in the Act are used in manufacturing articles of upholstery, and creates a number of offences including the use of prescribed filling materials on unregistered premises and the presence of unclean filling materials on registered premises.

One such premises is registered with the Corporation. Three samples of filling materials taken in 1957, and examined by the prescribed tests; all satisfied the statutory standards of cleanliness.

Control of Pet Animal Shops

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, provides for the licensing of pet animal Shops by the local authority, who, before granting a licence, must be satisfied that animals will at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness; be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and (so far as necessary) visited at suitable intervals; that all reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of diseases among animals, and that appropriate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

There are five registered premises in the Borough. Conditions were satisfactory.

Rodent Control Service

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, so far as this relates to rodent infestation. Regular measures are taken to ensure as far as practicable the freedom from infestation of all premises under their control; owners and occupiers of infested properties are reminded of their responsibilities under the Act, and a Rodent Control Service is maintained by the Corporation, available to householders free of charge and to others at a charge which just covers the cost of treatment. The Act places on local authorities a specific duty to inspect their district for infestation, and much of the senior rodent operative's time is spent on the discovery of infestations, and the organisation of treatments on 'block control' principles.

The dangers of rat and mouse infestation are not always fully realised. Several unpleasant diseases are associated with rodent infestation, and some can be fatal; whilst throughout the country, the annual loss by damage, particularly to foodstuffs, costs several million pounds. I would again impress upon the occupiers of business premises, particularly premises on which food is prepared or handled for sale, the need for attention in the case of even the smallest infestation.

The Council have continued their membership of the Yorkshire Rodent Control Planning and Advisory Committee, whose functions include those of stimulating and maintaining interest and activity throughout the area in rodent control administration.

The following Table gives statistics relating to the known incidence of infestation and to disinfection measures taken during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1958.

Table 22. Rodent Control Statistics

	Class of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses*	Agricultural	Business and Industrial	Total
Number of Properties in Local Authority's District	32	7466	48	1033	8579
No. of properties inspected as a result of -					
(a) Notification	1	53	1	28	83
(b) Survey under the Act	30	70	42	634	776
(c) Otherwise	2	19	0	56	77
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by -					
(a) Rats: Major	1	0	5	0	6
Minor	9	31	3	23	66
(b) Mice: Major	0	4	0	2	6
: Minor	0	35	0	71	106
No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority	10	68	8	85	171
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	16	71	9	124	220
No. of 'Block' control schemes carried out					21

*Excluding houses combined with businesses.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Complying with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935

A. Nature and Number of Inspections made by the Corporation's Public Health Inspectors and assistant staff during 1957.

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>	
Regulated Premises Inspections:	
Moveable dwellings and sites	4
Offensive trades	67
Workplaces (not factories)	3
Statutory Nuisance Inspections:	
Dwellinghouses	386
Other premises	44
Atmospheric Pollution:	
Industrial smoke observations	32
Verminous Infestation Inspections (including visits to prospective tenants of Corporation houses, and in the case of exchanges)	307
Infectious Disease, etc., Enquiries	58
General Sanitation and Drainage Inspections:	
Dwellinghouse	289
Other premises	49
Water supplies:	
Sampling - Public supplies	105
Swimming bath waters	108
Refuse Collection and Disposal:	
Enquiries and Inspections	217
<u>Factories Act, 1937</u>	
Inspections of factories for Sanitary Conditions	35
Outworkers premises	2
Means of Escape in case of fire	27
<u>Shops Act, 1950</u>	
Shops inspected for welfare provisions	57
<u>Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954</u>	
Housing Conditions:	
Inspections for housing defects and works in progress (excluding Public Health Act inspections)	493
Houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations (included in above figure)	130
Inspections made in connection with Certificates of Disrepair	24

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, (continued)</u>	
Overcrowding:	
Case investigations	24
Dwellinghouses measured up for permitted number data	20
Improvement Grant Inspections and Enquiries	16
<u>Food and Drugs Act, 1955</u>	
Meat Inspections:	
Visits to Abattoir for meat inspection	440
Number of carcasses examined at Abattoir	6,338
Milk Supplies:	
Investigations under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	5
Investigations under Special Designations Regulations, 1949 - 1954	43
Sampling: Milk	160
Milk Containers	52
Ice cream:	
Investigations under Ice cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations -	
Retailing	16
Sampling	38
Other Foods:	
Visits to shops, etc., for food inspection	73
Food Premises Inspections:	
Pasteurising plant and dairies	10
Premises under Food Hygiene Regulations	581
Other investigations under Food Hygiene Regulations	294
Investigations under Food Handling Byelaws:	98
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949</u>	
Inspections of premises for infestation, hygiene proofing, etc., (mainly inspections made by Senior Rodent Operative	936
Inspections under Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations	37
Sewer manholes tested for infestation	86
<u>Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951</u>	
Sampling and inspection of records	3
<u>Pet Animals Act, 1951</u>	
Inspection of premises and investigations following applications for licences	9
<u>West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951</u>	
Hairdressers' premises	47
Hawkers' vehicles and premises	24


B. Number of Notices Served and the Result of Service

Act and Section under which or, in the case of informal notices, preliminary to which, notice was served	No. of Informal Notices						No. of Statutory Notices					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Public Health Act, 1936: (a) Dwellingshouses - Section 39, 44 and 45 " 50 " 75 " 93 (r) Other premises - Section 39 " 93 W.R.C.C.(G.F.) Act, 1951, sec. 53 Housing Act, 1936: Section 9	Outstanding from 1956	Served in 1957	Total of (a) and (b)	Complied with	Statutory notice subsequently served in 1957	Outstanding at end of 1957	Outstanding from 1956	Served in 1957	Total of (g) and (h)	Complied with	Work done by L.A.	Outstanding at end of 1957
	4	35	39	23	10	6	1	10	11	8		3
	2	69	71	64	3	4	2	3	3	3		
	6	46	52	40	8	4		9	11	11		
Factories Act, 1937: Part One	9	33	42	29	12	1	3	14	17	9		8
		1		1				1	1	1		
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949: Section 4 Section 6	7	0	7	7								
	5	93 14	98 14	98 14								

Staffing

The establishment of Public Health Inspectors remains as fixed in 1938: two Inspectors in addition to the writer. I would pay tribute to the hard work of the staff - technical and clerical - throughout the year.

I am, Mrs. Pritchard and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,



M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,

Pontefract.

July, 1958.

